

DEMANDS FOR ADDITIONAL AND SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS FOR 1955-56.

Sri K. HANUMANTHAIYA (Chief Minister).—Sir, I beg to present the Schedule of Demands for additional and supplementary grants for 1955-56. I would like to make a brief statement in this connection.

The Supplementary Estimates, which I am placing before you, comprise a sum of Rs. 114.66 lakhs in the voted section and Rs. 13.11 lakhs in the charged section. Though the items included in the charged section are not subject to the vote of the Legislature, they have been included in the supplementary estimates in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution. As regards the charged section, the major item included in the Demand is a sum of Rs. 10.83 lakhs which is on account of debt charges to be incurred on the "1967 Development Loan" floated during August 1955. As the members are aware, we issued a notification on the 25th July 1955 calling for subscription to the new loan for a sum of Rs. 275 lakhs. The terms of the loan were as under:—

1. Interest on the new loan was 4 per cent per annum.
2. Issue price was Rs. 99 per cent (cash).
3. Five per cent State Loan 1955 was accepted at Rs. 100-8-0 towards subscription to the new loan by conversion.
4. Government reserved the right to retain subscription received up to 10 per cent in excess of Rs. 275 lakhs notified.

This loan was closed on the second day itself by the Reserve Bank of India, since the subscription had reached the figure Rs. 353.03 lakhs. Out of this the total allotment will be as follows:—

Cash	...	Rs. 225.38 lakhs.
Conversion	...	Rs. 75.88 lakhs.

As many intending subscribers could not take advantage of the loan, the State Government was advised to float

a second series. Accordingly, a notification was issued on the 24th August 1955 calling for further subscription up to Rs. 50 lakhs. The subscription reached the figure of Rs. 93.19 lakhs within two hours and the second series also had to be closed. The amount allotted in the series will be Rs. 55.65 lakhs, the total amount available to Government is Rs. 356.91 lakhs (that is, nearly 57 lakhs in excess of the provision made in the Budget). Since both the new loans were over-subscribed, the excess subscription had to be refunded. This loan will be utilised on capital programmes included in the Five-Year Plan and also for granting loans to societies and other agencies.

I take this opportunity of conveying the thanks of the Mysore Government through this House to the several sections of the investing public—Banks, Insurance companies, Co-operative societies and individuals—for their earnest co-operation in making this loan a phenomenal success. I am sure the House will accept the demand placed on account of debt serviced arising from the loan which is intended to build up capital assets which are very essential for the welfare of the people.

Another item, which is included in the charged section is Rs. 1.66 lakhs under Inter-State Debt Settlements, which represents the State's share of the repayment of the open market loans of the composite State of Madras. This amount is only provisional as the final debt settlement has not been effected.

In the Voted Section, the necessity for additional grants is set out in the explanatory notes under each demand. It may be seen therefrom that the demands mainly fall under the following headings:

1. Public works or schemes for which increased Central assistance was decided after the Budget Estimate was presented to the Legislature.
2. Items for which sanction was accorded subsequently.

3. Expenditure fully covered by increased revenue or sale receipts.

4. Adjustment in accounts which will not involve outgo of cash.

5. New Service items, which could be financed from existing grants but which require a token grant of the Legislature.

A study of the above will show that a democratic State, whose policy is to secure a higher standard of life for the welfare of the people has to take up new schemes and activities of a nation-building character. In Government accounts, certain financial adjustments become inevitable and these often necessitate supplementary demands.

Under Demand No. 4, a grant of Rs. 4 lakhs is required to intensify timber operations in areas under submersion. This expenditure yields an additional revenue of nearly 5 to 8 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 1 lakh under the same demand is for extraction of sandalwood. I am very happy to inform the House, Sir, that the demand for sandalwood oil in the open market is on the increase. Correspondingly, we have to increase the production of oil and collect more sandalwood for distillation. It is for this purpose that this sum is being asked. In addition to this, a sum of Rs. 21.30 lakhs is required under Demand No. 26 for increasing the production of sandalwood oil in the Factory.

A sum of Rs. 2 lakhs is required under Demand No. 8 for the restoration of minor tanks in Belur taluk. This grant became necessary as the amount allotted to the Hassan District in the previous year for distress relief could not be fully utilised.

In the month of August, Sir, as you are aware, the Government launched a campaign called the *Bhoo dan and Vidya dan Movement*. This movement was merely in the nature of another step taken in the right direction in implementing the proposals or the recommendations of the Mysore Educational Reforms Committee. This House has given

approval to the Basic pattern of education. In fact, that is now the accepted policy throughout India. Basic Education in order to be effective, has to provide craft in every educational institution; otherwise, it will remain merely a token effort as it has remained in some parts of the State. Very earnest attempts are being made to bring into existence a complete and effective system of Basic Education. In the Constitution, under the Directive Principles of State Policy, it is said that every child between the ages of 6 and 14 ought to receive free and compulsory Basic Education. The time fixed is ten years from the commencement of the Constitution. Already more than five years have passed. I am not having only Mysore State in my mind; the Constitution applies to the whole of India. Not much progress has been made still. We are nowhere near the realisation of our objective. The Government has taken the Directive Principles of State Policy with all the seriousness they deserve. It is also the wish of this House and the wish of the people in general that we must make every child literate in the State. That is necessary not merely because we have adult franchise and a representative system of Government based thereon, but also because every individual must be able to read and write so that he may develop his personality fully. If we have to implement the Directive Principles of State Policy, we require an enormous amount of money. In fact, the main reason why the Governments have not been able to implement these Directive Principles of State Policy fully is that they have not found sufficient money available. It is also not possible to raise all the money required for this purpose by taxation. The fear of taxing the people too much has been mainly responsible for going very slow in this direction. But, as I have often said, money can make many things, but it cannot make all things. If you apply that formula in this instance, you will see that this objective cannot be fulfilled by means of cash alone. Let it be fulfilled in other ways too; for instance, I say

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by assistance in kind. Assistance may be in the form of money; it may be in the form of provision of buildings; it may be in the form of land gift; it may be in the form of free service in the cause of education. The Government of Mysore concentrated on land gifts to begin with. It also made an appeal to the country for free educational service in educational institutions. As the House is aware, Sir, the response to this appeal has been magnanimous; it has been patriotic. It has been so generous and spontaneous that I wonder whether there was any movement in the Mysore State which received such hearty co-operation as this movement. The credit is due to the people. It is a manifestation of the noble idea that was embedded in the mind of everyone. Everyone wanted education and that education should be universally spread. Everyone wanted this idea to be implemented without taxation. The movement sponsored by the Government was but an outward expression of the ideas that were already there in the hearts and minds of the people. Within ten days of this campaign, we were able to collect more than 30,000 acres of land and I understand that since then we have been able to collect another 5 to 6 thousand acres of land. We have no doubt about reaching the objective of seeing that every educational institution in the State acquires sufficient land. The earnings from the land will assist the running of the institutions. The ideal placed before us by the Father of this Basic Education System, Mahatma Gandhi, is to see that ultimately every educational institution becomes self-sufficient. We have yet to travel a very long way towards that desirable, but very difficult ideal. But this Bhoodan-Vidyadan movement has made us go a long way in that direction.

Here I am asking only Rs. 2 lakhs by way of advance to the Education Department for purposes of cultivation, seed, manure or it may be, in the case of some land, some money is required for fencing all round. It is not our intention to finance all these agricul-

tural operations out of the government funds annually. As I have already said, the ideal is to make the educational institutions self-sufficient. If we go through the routine way of making these agricultural operations go on from year to year out of government allotments, the very purpose of the Government is defeated. Every educational institution must cultivate the land it obtains. Every agricultural operation has to be conducted by the joint efforts of the pupils and teachers of the institution. The entire income goes to that institution. It is the policy of the Government to assist poorly paid teachers to get a little more emolument in kind. Therefore, we have passed a Government Order that the produce that the educational institutions earn annually may be divided in certain proportion between the teachers and the taught. Every educational institution hereafter will have a Committee of the people of the village. Village leaders will assist the agricultural operations on the land donated. It may be that to begin with, they may have to give seed free; it may be that they have to plough the land freely; it may be that other agricultural assistance likewise will have to be extended by the villagers. Whatever work could possibly be done by the students and the teachers will be done. It is not our intention to purchase all agricultural implements out of government allotment and make it available to the students. The principle of self-sufficiency does not warrant such a course. Just as a student is required to buy his slate, pencil, paper or text-book, every student is expected to bring from his house the agricultural tool that is necessary for the work and take it back. Otherwise, the expenditure under this head alone will amount to lakhs and lakhs of rupees. Store rooms in which implements are to be kept for safety, etc., may have to be provided. In order to safeguard it against pilferage, watch and ward may also be required. If we go on in this fashion, it will again become another Government department of the usual kind and we will not be treading the path Mahatma Gandhi has shown. I,

therefore, appeal to this House to show their appreciation of the co-operative endeavour of the teacher and the pupil. The agricultural implements have to be supplied by the students themselves because the produce goes to them. It may be difficult to secure all the seed and manure in the first year. From the subsequent year, it can be got out of the produce of the land itself. I do not want to go into all the details of the working of this aspect of Basic Education. It can be easily seen and inferred by all of you. In my previous Budget speech, I made it very clear that these educational reforms are not immutable laws issued, once and for all. We have to see how they work and go on making them adjust themselves to circumstances, the main idea being that students must not only *learn but also earn*. The amount I am asking you to grant is merely a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs. Even that amount is not being granted to the Education department. It is merely being given as an advance and it will have to be repaid as loan. Even this amount, I was not prepared to grant, but the Director of Public Instruction made out a very strong case. All that is wanted is only Rs. 2 lakhs, usable only in extreme cases for cultivating nearly 40 thousands and odd acres of land. In general, assurance is given that this work will be done free by the students and the teachers with the assistance of the villagers wherever necessary through school committees that we are going to form.

Under Demand No. 20, Sir, a sum of Rs. 5.06 lakhs is required to settle the commitments already made for the following works :

1. Shimoga drainage.
2. Mysore drainage.
3. Improvements to Paduvarahalli, Mysore City.
4. Chitaldrug underground drainage scheme.

Under Demand No. 21, the grant of Rs. 13 lakhs required is only for adjusting the amounts outstanding in respect of concessions allowed to ryots by subsidising manure in previous

years. This does not involve any outgo of cash.

The grant of Rs. 1.9 lakhs required under Demand 23 has been necessitated on account of increased grant-in-aid anticipated from the Government of India in connection with the scheme for the upliftment of schedule tribes and ex-criminal tribes.

Under Demand No. 25, a gross sum of Rs. 1.39 lakhs is required for the several items indicated in the explanatory note. Of this, a sum of Rs. 62,000 represents accounting adjustment, Rs. 25,000 is covered by receipts and a sum of Rs. 12,000 is recoverable on account of the scheme for training co-operative personnel. It may, therefore, be seen that out of the total demand a major portion does not involve any strain on the financial resources of the State.

In regard to demand No. 29, a sum of Rs. 6.46 lakhs is required to complete the incomplete road and bridge works in the Malnad area. The balance of Rs. 27.25 lakhs is required for works included in the Central Aid Road Programme sponsored by the Government of India and for which Central assistance is also forthcoming. The State Government have agreed to participate in the scheme; the estimated cost is Rs. 75.95 lakhs of which the Central Government's share is Rs. 56.76 lakhs. The Works included in the scheme comprise the following :—

	Rs.
1. Improvement to Bangalore—Mongalore road (except road from mile 1/8 to 8/40 Bangalore Dn.)	18,77,310
2. Improvement to Mysore-Bandipur road	5,87,520
3. Improvement to Mysore-Fraserpet road :	
(a) Hunsur-Fraserpet road	4,19,985
(b) Hunsur-Siddapur road	1,07,865
4. Bangalore-Honnawar road	21,15,133
5. Hiriyur-Bellary road	14,68,494
	65,76,307

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Another estimate for asphaltting Nela-mangala-Kunigal-Hassan road has been sent to Central Government for technical sanction. The scheme is intended to be executed over a period of four years from 1954-55. The Government of India have communicated sanction to a grant of Rs. 25 lakhs for 1955-56 towards their share of expenditure on the work. The State's share of expenditure during the current year will be Rs. 6.25 lakhs including the grant already provided in the Budget. A sum of Rs. 27.25 lakhs is required to meet the Central and State's share. The grant by the Centre will be taken as a receipt.

Under Demand No. 35, additional commitments became necessary as the skeleton staff of the Food Department had to be continued in connection with the disposal of audit reports, and maintaining accounts towards supply of rice to Government of India and non-gazetted officers in the State.

In regard to Demand No. 39, additional staff had to be sanctioned in connection with the extension of the operations of the Mysore Government Road Transport Department to the running of the Mysore City Bus Service. The sum required, namely, Rs. 30,500 is fully covered by passenger receipts.

As the grant allotted for the Porcelain Factory during 1954-55 could not be fully spent and the machinery had been paid for during the current year, an additional grant of Rs. 15 lakhs has become necessary under Demand No. 41. This is not a new investment but represents only grants lapsed in the previous year. The scheme is expected to go into production before the close of the year.

In view of the imperative need to assist the handloom weavers, Government sanctioned a loan of Rs. 1 lakh and Rs. 3 lakhs to Woollen Handloom Co-operative Society and Silk Handloom Co-operative Society respectively. In order to finance the primary societies which deal with the distribution of ammonium sulphate, the Mysore State Apex Bank has to be given necessary funds and for this purpose a loan of Rs. 5 lakhs will be made available

during the current year. As these loans are recoverable, they do not involve any permanent commitment to the State Exchequer.

I have explained in the foregoing paragraphs the need for the additional grants. Out of the total demand for Rs. 127.77 lakhs, a sum of Rs. 25.95 lakhs is covered by Central assistance, Rs. 24 lakhs will be financed from public loan receipts, Rs. 26 lakhs is covered by increased revenue. A sum of Rs. 13 lakhs represents mere adjustment not involving payment of cash and the balance will be met from the savings anticipated from other items. It will, therefore, be seen that the Supplementary Demands do not involve any additional strain on the State's resources and the expenditure for which additional grants are required, is either inevitable or has to be incurred in the interest of the State.

4 P.M.

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM (Jagalur).—Are you going to have copies of the speech distributed to members?

Sri K. HANUMANTHAIYA.—I have not read the speech. As you saw, I have made use of notes and I have delivered an extempore speech on other items.

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—Whatever is available on that paper may be given to us.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The Government may get the extracts printed and supplied to members.

Sri K. HANUMANTHAIYA.—If the extempore speech delivered by me is made available to me, I shall get it printed.

MYSORE UNIVERSITY BILL, 1955.

Motion to consider (continued).

ಶ್ರೀ ಪಿ. ಆರ್. ರಾಮಯ್ಯ (ಬಸವನಗುಡಿ).—ಈ ಮಸೂದೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಐದನೆಯ ಅಧ್ಯಾಯದಲ್ಲಿ Social Service ಬೋರ್ಡಿನ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆ, ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಕೊಡತಕ್ಕ ಅಧಿಕಾರ, ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಕೊಡತಕ್ಕ ಗ್ರಾಂಟು ಮತ್ತು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಈ ಸಂಬಂಧವಾಗಿ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ರೋಲ್ಸ್—ಇವುಗಳನ್ನು ನಮೂದಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ Social serviceನ್ನು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಜಾರಿ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನಮಗೆಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಬಹಳ ಸಂತೋಷ. ಈ ಸಮಾಜ ಸೇವೆಯನ್ನು ಯುವಕ